



• FRONT-END FORMATIONS •

Level 4 - CSS3 Styles



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- ◉ Border Radius
- ◉ Box Shadow
- ◉ Text Shadow
- ◉ Box Sizing
- ◉ Multiple Backgrounds
- ◉ Color
- ◉ Opacity
- ◉ Gradients



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- ◉ Border Radius
- ◉ Box Shadow
- ◉ Text Shadow
- ◉ Box Sizing
- ◉ Multiple Backgrounds
- ◉ Color
- ◉ Opacity
- ◉ Gradients



BORDER RADIUS

The **border-radius** property applies rounded corners to borders.



BORDER RADIUS

The base `.box` element we'll be working with:

```
.box {  
  background: grey;  
  height: 50px;  
  width: 200px;  
}
```



BORDER RADIUS

The base `.box` element we'll be working with:

```
.box {  
  background: grey;  
  height: 50px;  
  width: 200px;  
}
```



BORDER RADIUS

Example usage of the `border-radius` property:

```
.box {  
  border-top-left-radius: 15px;  
  border-top-right-radius: 15px;  
  border-bottom-right-radius: 15px;  
  border-bottom-left-radius: 15px;  
}
```



BORDER RADIUS

Example usage of the **border-radius** property:

```
.box {  
  border-top-left-radius: 15px;  
  border-top-right-radius: 15px;  
  border-bottom-right-radius: 15px;  
  border-bottom-left-radius: 15px;  
}
```



BORDER RADIUS

Example usage of the `border-radius` property:

```
.box {  
  border-top-left-radius: 15px;  
  border-top-right-radius: 15px;  
  border-bottom-right-radius: 15px;  
  border-bottom-left-radius: 15px;  
}
```



Applies a `15px` rounded corner to our `.box`.

BORDER RADIUS

Example usage of the `border-radius` property:


```
.box {  
  border-radius: 15px;  
}
```



BORDER RADIUS

Example usage of the **border-radius** property:

```
.box {  
  border-radius: 15px;  
}
```



We can use the shorthand property
to specify all sides at once.

BORDER RADIUS

Example usage of the **border-radius** property:


```
.box {  
  border-radius: 4px 15px 12px 10px;  
}
```



BORDER RADIUS

Example usage of the `border-radius` property:

```
.box {  
  border-radius: 4px 15px 12px 10px;  
}
```



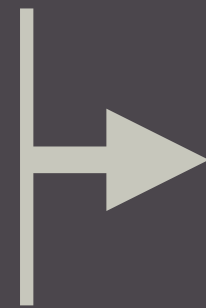
We can specify each `border-radius` value individually, as well.



BORDER RADIUS

Example usage of the **border-radius** property:

```
.box {  
  border-radius: 4px 15px 12px 10px;  
}
```



BORDER RADIUS

Example usage of the **border-radius** property:

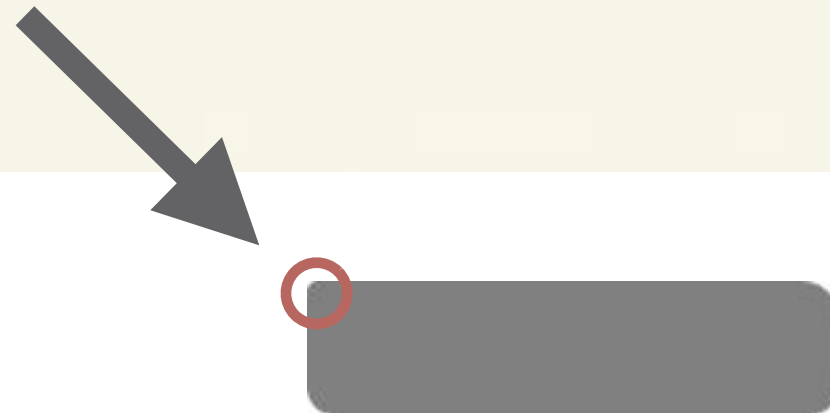
```
border-radius: <top left> <top right> <bottom right> <bottom left>
```



BORDER RADIUS

Example usage of the **border-radius** property:

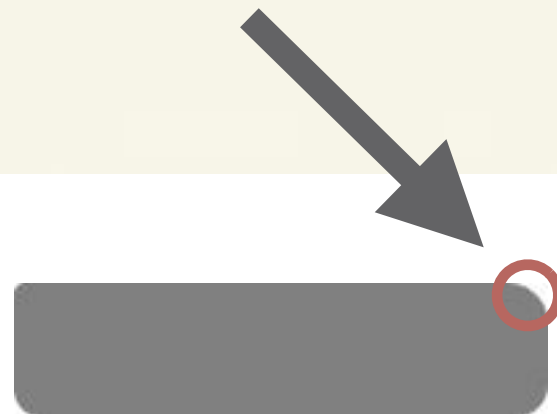
```
border-radius: <top left> <top right> <bottom right> <bottom left>
```



BORDER RADIUS

Example usage of the **border-radius** property:

```
border-radius: <top left> <top right> <bottom right> <bottom left>
```



BORDER RADIUS

Example usage of the **border-radius** property:

```
border-radius: <top left> <top right> <bottom right> <bottom left>
```



BORDER RADIUS

Example usage of the **border-radius** property:

```
border-radius: <top left> <top right> <bottom right> <bottom left>
```



BORDER RADIUS

You can also specify
the **border-radius**
value in percentages.



BORDER RADIUS

Example usage of the `border-radius` property:

```
.box {  
  border-radius: 50%;  
}
```



BORDER RADIUS

Example usage of the `border-radius` property:

```
.box {  
  border-radius: 50%;  
}
```

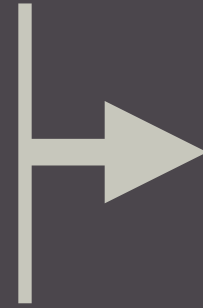


TABLE OF CONTENTS

- ◉ Border Radius
- ◉ Box Shadow
- ◉ Text Shadow
- ◉ Box Sizing
- ◉ Multiple Backgrounds
- ◉ Color
- ◉ Opacity
- ◉ Gradients



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- ◉ Border Radius
- ◉ **Box Shadow**
- ◉ Text Shadow
- ◉ Box Sizing
- ◉ Multiple Backgrounds
- ◉ Color
- ◉ Opacity
- ◉ Gradients



BOX SHADOW

The **box-shadow** property specifies a shadow on an element.



BOX SHADOW

Example usage of the **box-shadow** property:

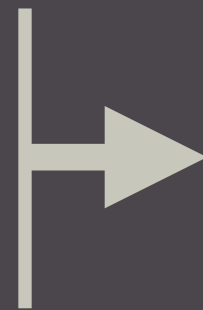
```
.box {  
  box-shadow: 1px 2px 2px #000;  
}
```



BOX SHADOW

Example usage of the **box-shadow** property:

```
.box {  
  box-shadow: 1px 2px 2px #000;  
}
```



BOX SHADOW

Example usage of the **box-shadow** property:

```
box-shadow: <inset> <offset-x> <offset-y> <blur-radius> <spread-radius> <color>
```



BOX SHADOW

Example usage of the **box-shadow** property:

```
box-shadow: <inset> <offset-x> <offset-y> <blur-radius> <spread-radius> <color>
```



?

If it is not specified (which is the default), a **drop shadow** is created, rather than an **inset shadow**.

BOX SHADOW

Example usage of the box-shadow property:

```
box-shadow: <inset> <offset-x> <offset-y> <blur-radius> <spread-radius> <color>
```



If it is not specified (which is the default), a drop shadow is created, rather than an inset shadow.



This icon denotes that the highlighted argument is optional.



BOX SHADOW

Example usage of the **box-shadow** property:

```
box-shadow: <inset> <offset-x> <offset-y> <blur-radius> <spread-radius> <color>
```



The shadow
offset **x** value.

BOX SHADOW

Example usage of the **box-shadow** property:

```
box-shadow: <inset> <offset-x> <offset-y> <blur-radius> <spread-radius> <color>
```



The shadow
offset **y** value.

BOX SHADOW

Example usage of the **box-shadow** property:

```
box-shadow: <inset> <offset-x> <offset-y> <blur-radius> <spread-radius> <color>
```



The **blur-radius** alters the blur amount of the shadow, causing it to become *bigger and lighter* (with a larger value).

?

BOX SHADOW

Example usage of the **box-shadow** property:

```
box-shadow: <inset> <offset-x> <offset-y> <blur-radius> <spread-radius> <color>
```



The **spread-radius** causes the shadow to *expand or shrink*.

?



BOX SHADOW

Example usage of the **box-shadow** property:

```
box-shadow: <inset> <offset-x> <offset-y> <blur-radius> <spread-radius> <color>
```



The **color** of
the shadow.

?



BOX SHADOW

Example usage of the **box-shadow** property:

```
.box {  
  box-shadow: 1px 2px 2px #000;  
}
```



BOX SHADOW

Example usage of the `box-shadow` property:

```
.box {  
  box-shadow: 1px 2px 2px #000;  
}
```



No `inset` value is specified,
so this is a `drop shadow`.



BOX SHADOW

Example usage of the **box-shadow** property:

```
.box {  
  box-shadow: 1px 2px 2px #000;  
}
```



A **1px** offset-x value.

BOX SHADOW

Example usage of the **box-shadow** property:

```
.box {  
  box-shadow: 1px 2px 2px #000;  
}
```

A 2px offset-y value.

BOX SHADOW

Example usage of the **box-shadow** property:

```
.box {  
  box-shadow: 1px 2px 2px #000;  
}
```

A 2px blur-radius.

BOX SHADOW

Example usage of the `box-shadow` property:

```
.box {  
  box-shadow: 1px 2px 2px #000;  
}
```



No `spread-radius` value is specified, so the drop shadow is the same size as the element.

BOX SHADOW

Example usage of the **box-shadow** property:

```
.box {  
  box-shadow: 1px 2px 2px #000;  
}
```

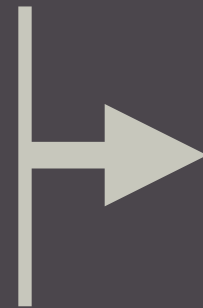


The drop shadow
color is **black**.

BOX SHADOW

Example usage of the **box-shadow** property:

```
.box {  
  box-shadow: 1px 2px 2px #000;  
}
```



BOX SHADOW

What if we wanted the
blur-radius value to instead
be the **spread-radius**?



BOX SHADOW

Example usage of the **box-shadow** property:

```
box-shadow: 1px 2px 2px #000;
```



If we wanted this **2px** to be the **spread-radius** instead, we'd need to specify **0** as the **blur-radius** first.

BOX SHADOW

Example usage of the **box-shadow** property:

```
box-shadow: 1px 2px 0 2px #000;
```



BOX SHADOW

Example usage of the **box-shadow** property:

```
box-shadow: 1px 2px 0 2px #000;
```



2px is now the **spread-radius**.

BOX SHADOW

Example of the **blur-radius** and **spread-radius** properties:



blur-radius



spread-radius

BOX SHADOW

You can specify multiple **box-shadows** via a comma-separated list:

```
.box {  
  box-shadow:  
    1px 1px 2px #000,  
  
}
```



BOX SHADOW

You can specify multiple **box-shadows** via a comma-separated list:

```
.box {  
  box-shadow:  
    1px 1px 2px #000,  
}
```

our first **box-shadow**.

BOX SHADOW

You can specify multiple **box-shadows** via a comma-separated list:


```
.box {  
  box-shadow:  
    1px 1px 2px #000,  
    inset 1px 1px 2px blue;  
}
```



BOX SHADOW

You can specify multiple **box-shadows** via a comma-separated list:

```
.box {  
  box-shadow:  
    1px 1px 2px #000,  
    inset 1px 1px 2px blue;  
}
```

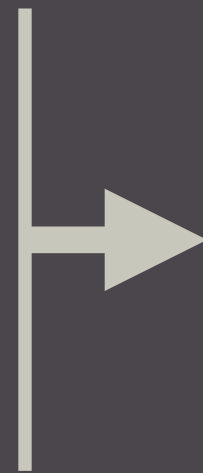


Our second **box-shadow**.

BOX SHADOW

You can specify multiple **box-shadows** via a comma-separated list:

```
.box {  
  box-shadow:  
    1px 1px 2px #000,  
    inset 1px 1px 2px blue;  
}
```



BOX SHADOW

You can also specify negative values:

```
.box {  
  box-shadow: -1px -2px 2px #000;  
}
```



BOX SHADOW

You can also specify negative values:

```
.box {  
  box-shadow: -1px -2px 2px #000;  
}
```

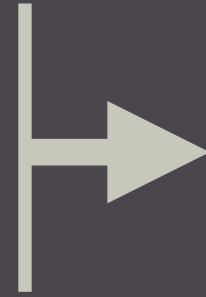


TABLE OF CONTENTS

- ◉ Border Radius
- ◉ **Box Shadow**
- ◉ Text Shadow
- ◉ Box Sizing
- ◉ Multiple Backgrounds
- ◉ Color
- ◉ Opacity
- ◉ Gradients



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- ◉ Border Radius
- ◉ Box Shadow
- ◉ **Text Shadow**
- ◉ Box Sizing
- ◉ Multiple Backgrounds
- ◉ Color
- ◉ Opacity
- ◉ Gradients



TEXT SHADOW

The `text-shadow` property is very similar to `box-shadow`, but it applies the shadow to text, as the name implies.



TEXT SHADOW

Example usage of the `text-shadow` property:

```
<h1>I have a shadow!</h1>
```



TEXT SHADOW

Example usage of the `text-shadow` property:

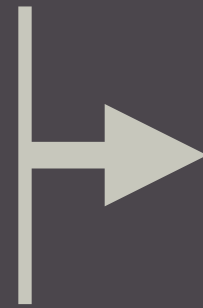
```
h1 {  
  text-shadow: 1px 2px 2px #000;  
}
```



TEXT SHADOW

Example usage of the `text-shadow` property:

```
h1 {  
  text-shadow: 1px 2px 2px #000;  
}
```



I have a shadow!

TEXT SHADOW

Example usage of the **text-shadow** property:

```
text-shadow: <offset-x> <offset-y> <blur-radius> <color>
```



TEXT SHADOW

Example usage of the `text-shadow` property:

```
text-shadow: <offset-x> <offset-y> <blur-radius> <color>
```



The shadow
offset **x** value.



TEXT SHADOW

Example usage of the `text-shadow` property:

```
text-shadow: <offset-x> <offset-y> <blur-radius> <color>
```



The shadow
offset *y* value.

TEXT SHADOW

Example usage of the `text-shadow` property:

```
text-shadow: <offset-x> <offset-y> <blur-radius> <color>
```



The `blur-radius` alters the blur amount of the shadow, causing it to become *bigger and lighter* (with a larger value).

?



TEXT SHADOW

Example usage of the `text-shadow` property:

```
text-shadow: <offset-x> <offset-y> <blur-radius> <color>
```



The `color` of
the shadow.

?

TEXT SHADOW

Example usage of the `text-shadow` property:

```
h1 {  
  text-shadow: 1px 2px 2px #000;  
}
```



TEXT SHADOW

Example usage of the `text-shadow` property:

```
h1 {  
  text-shadow: 1px 2px 2px #000;  
}
```



A 1px offset-x value.

TEXT SHADOW

Example usage of the `text-shadow` property:

```
h1 {  
  text-shadow: 1px 2px 2px #000;  
}
```



A 2px offset-y value.

TEXT SHADOW

Example usage of the `text-shadow` property:

```
h1 {  
  text-shadow: 1px 2px 2px #000;  
}
```

A 2px blur-radius.

TEXT SHADOW

Example usage of the `text-shadow` property:

```
h1 {  
  text-shadow: 1px 2px 2px #000;  
}
```

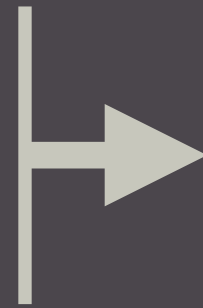


The drop shadow
color is **black**.

TEXT SHADOW

Example usage of the `text-shadow` property:

```
h1 {  
  text-shadow: 1px 2px 2px #000;  
}
```



I have a shadow!

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- ◉ Border Radius
- ◉ Box Shadow
- ◉ **Text Shadow**
- ◉ Box Sizing
- ◉ Multiple Backgrounds
- ◉ Color
- ◉ Opacity
- ◉ Gradients



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- ◉ Border Radius
- ◉ Box Shadow
- ◉ Text Shadow
- ◉ **Box Sizing**
- ◉ Multiple Backgrounds
- ◉ Color
- ◉ Opacity
- ◉ Gradients



BOX SIZING

The **box-sizing** property is used to change the default CSS box model, which is used to calculate widths and heights of given elements.



BOX MODEL REFRESHER

- The CSS box model references the design and layout of given HTML elements
- Each HTML element is a “box,” which consists of margins, borders, padding, and the content of the element
- The “box model” refers to how those properties are calculated in conjunction with one another in order to set the element’s dimensions



BOX MODEL REFRESHER

The **content** of the box is where the actual content, the **text** and **images**, is located:



A diagram illustrating the content area of a box model. It consists of a light gray rectangular box with a thin black border. The word "CONTENT" is centered within the box in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

CONTENT

BOX MODEL REFRESHER

The **padding** clears the area around the **content**:



BOX MODEL REFRESHER

The **border** goes around the padding and content:



BOX MODEL REFRESHER

The **margin** clears the area around the **border**:



BOX MODEL REFRESHER

Calculating the width of the `.box`:

```
.box {  
  border: 2px solid black;  
  margin: 20px;  
  padding: 10px;  
  width: 300px;  
}
```



BOX MODEL REFRESHER

Calculating the width of the `.box`:

```
.box { width: 300px; }
```

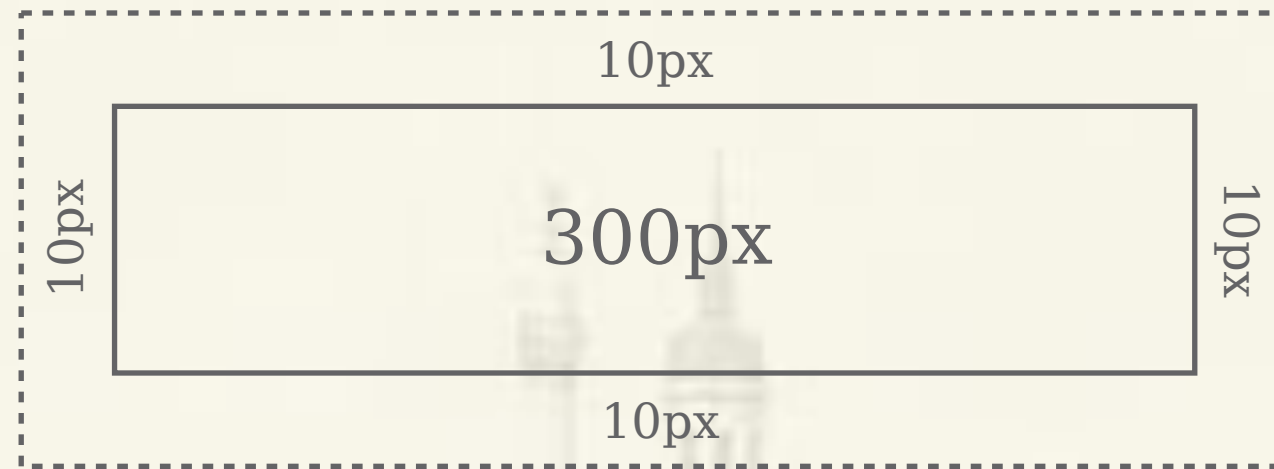


300px

BOX MODEL REFRESHER

Calculating the width of the `.box`:

```
.box { padding: 10px; }
```



BOX MODEL REFRESHER

Calculating the width of the `.box`:

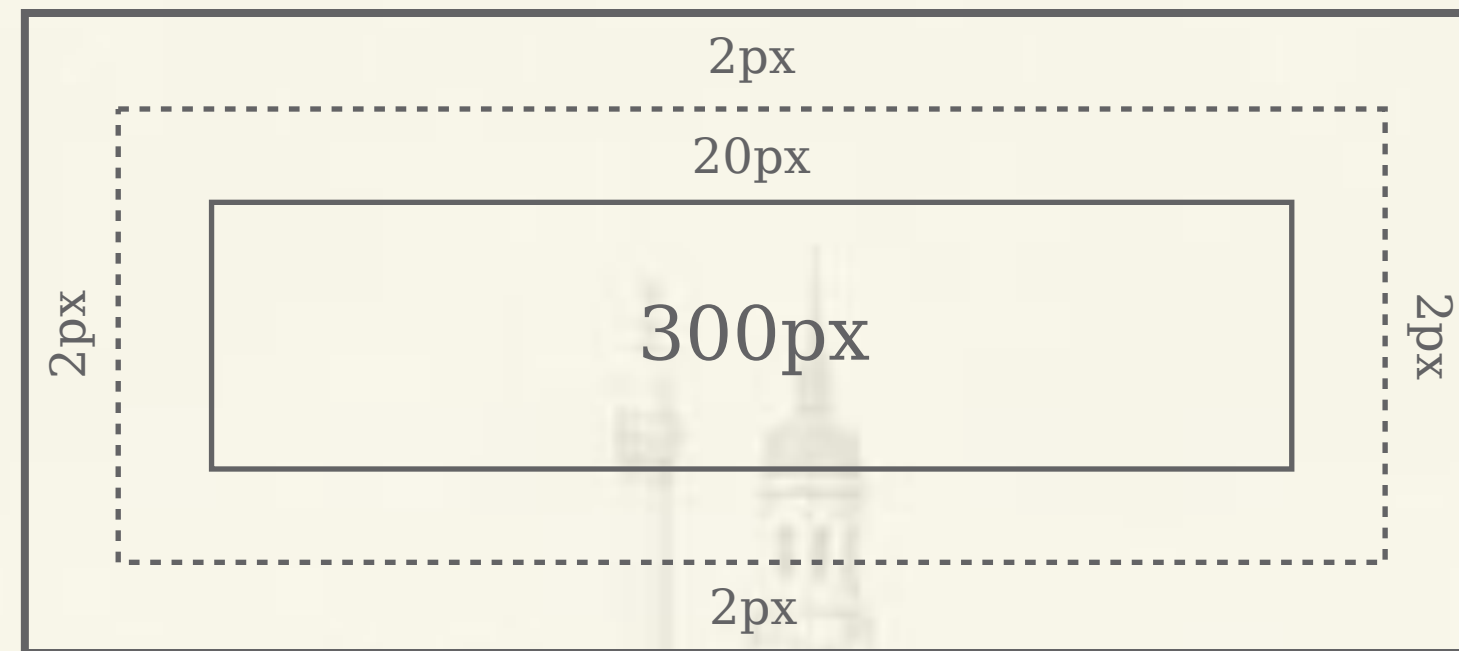
```
.box { padding: 10px; }
```



BOX MODEL REFRESHER

Calculating the width of the `.box`:

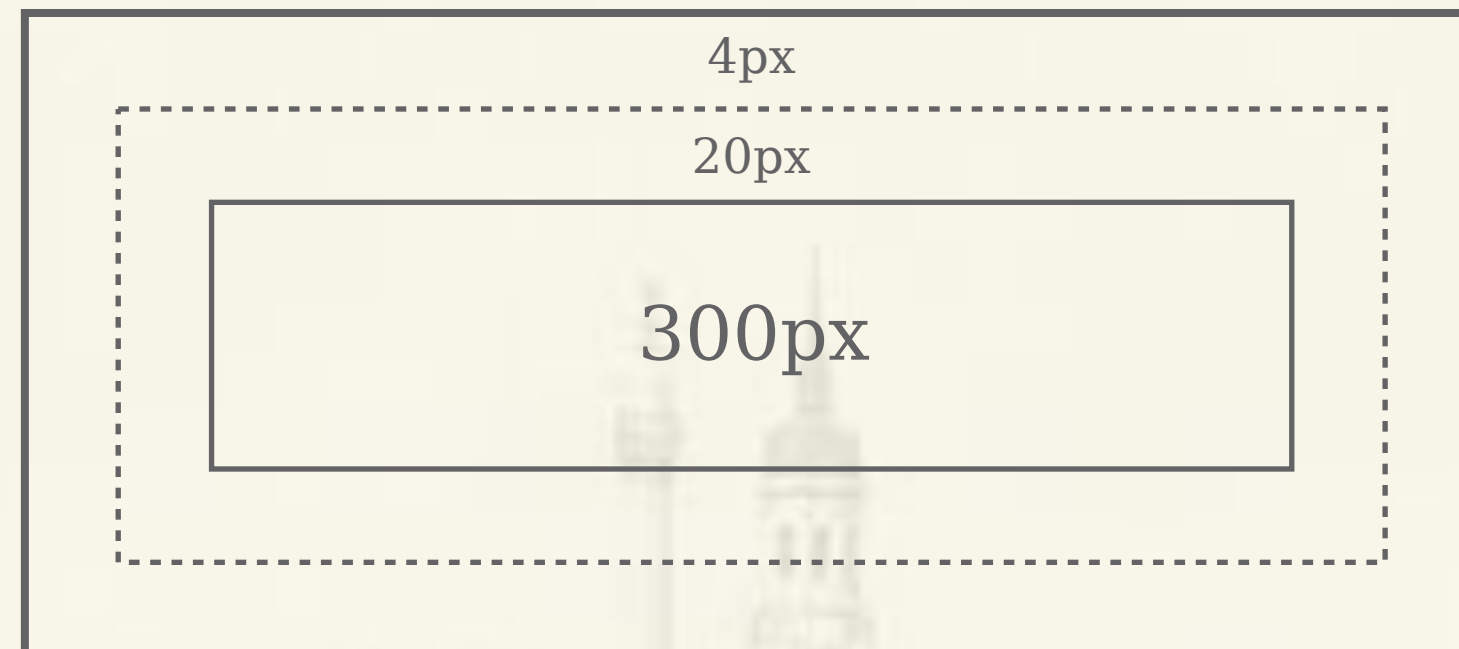
```
.box { border: 2px solid black; }
```



BOX MODEL REFRESHER

Calculating the width of the `.box`:

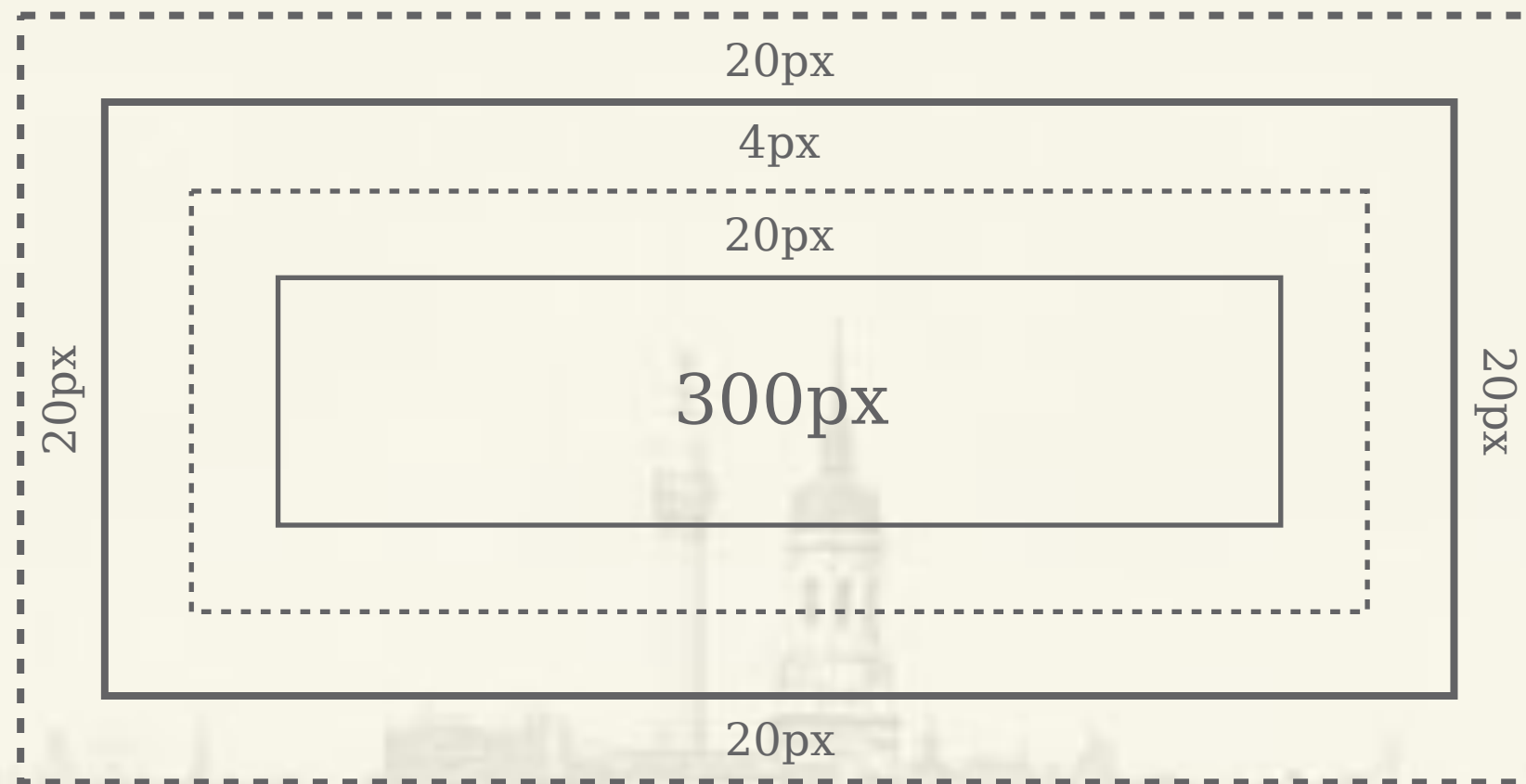
```
.box { border: 2px solid black; }
```



BOX MODEL REFRESHER

Calculating the width of the `.box`:

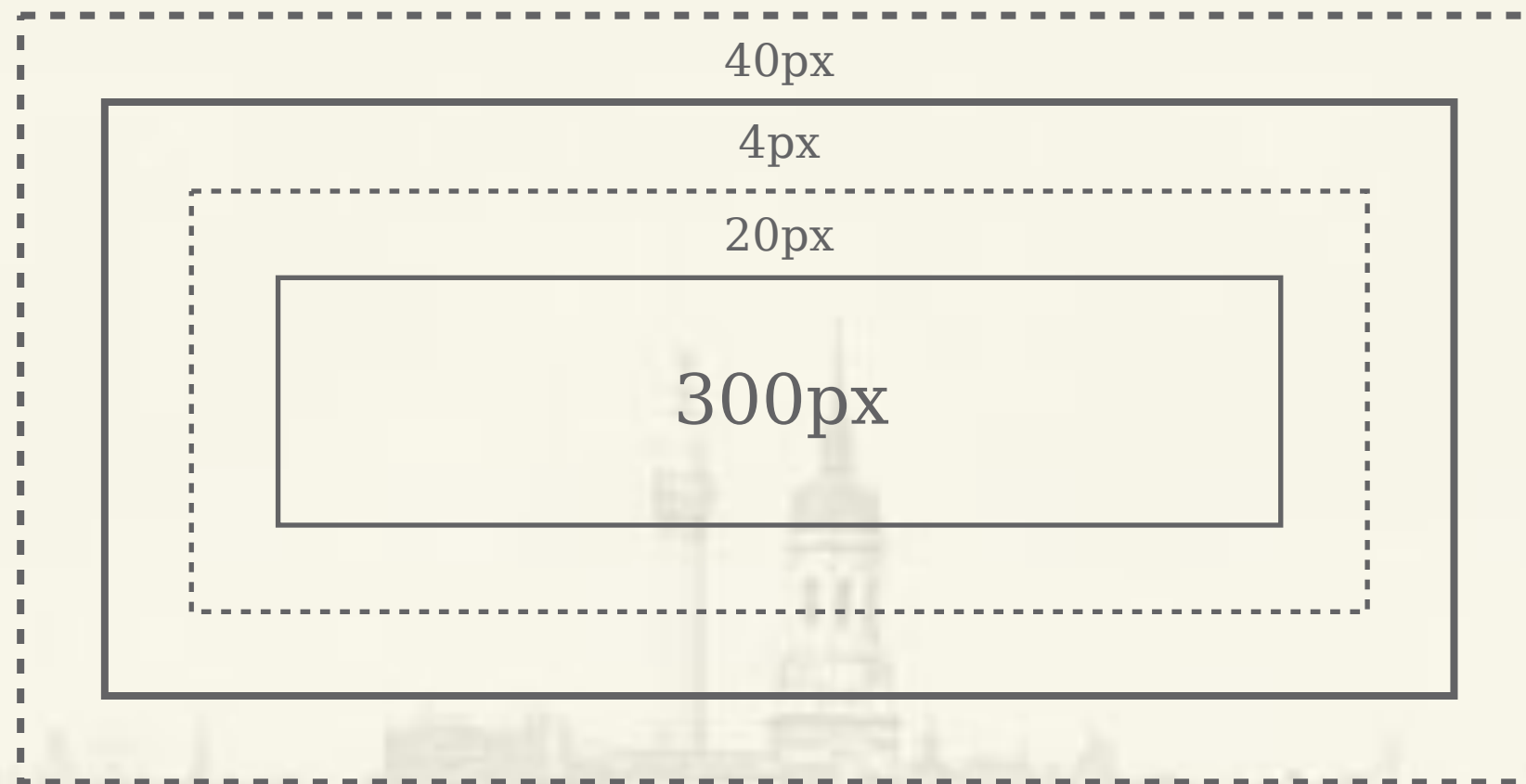
```
.box { margin: 20px; }
```



BOX MODEL REFRESHER

Calculating the width of the `.box`:

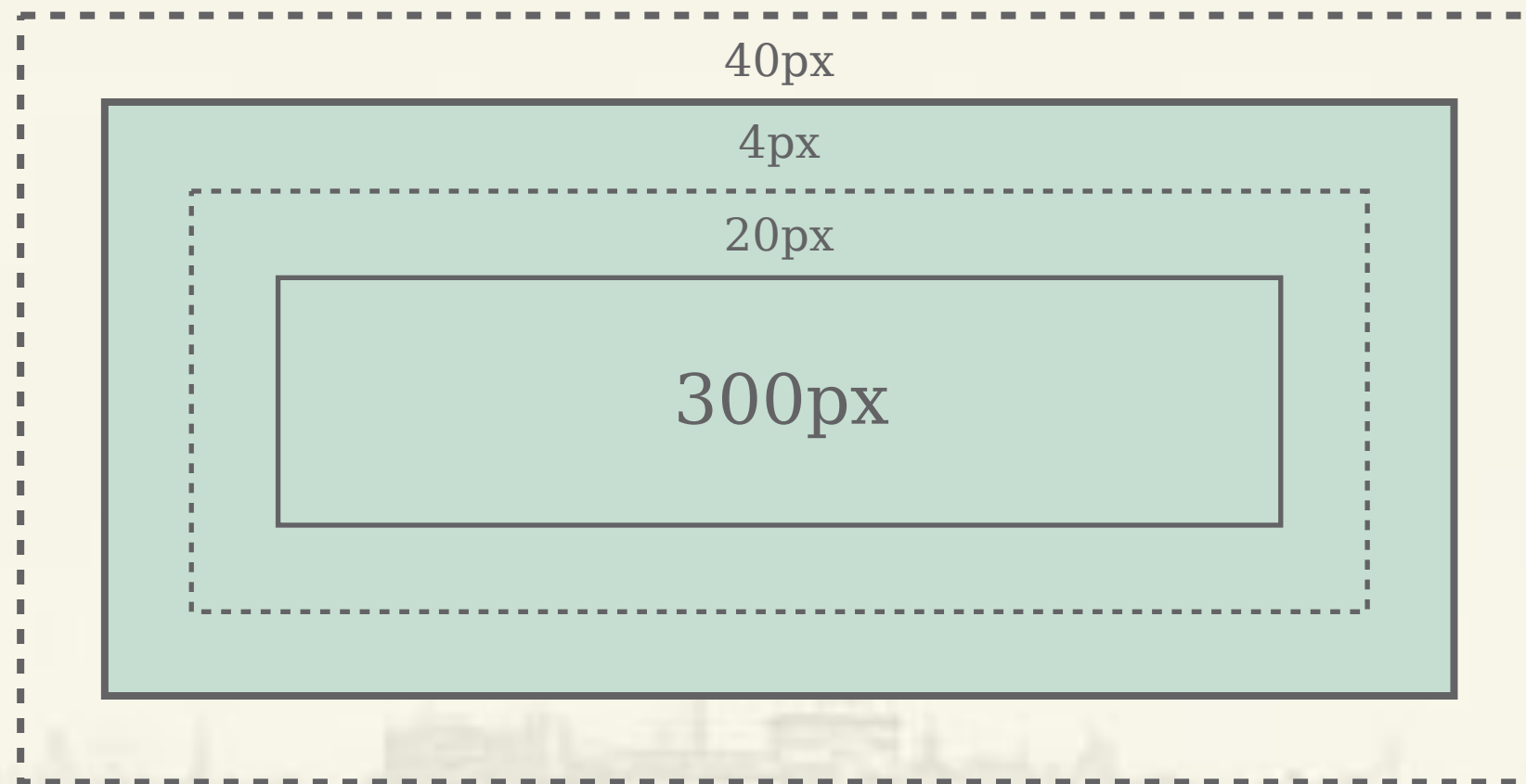
```
.box { margin: 20px; }
```



BOX MODEL REFRESHER

Calculating the width of the `.box`:

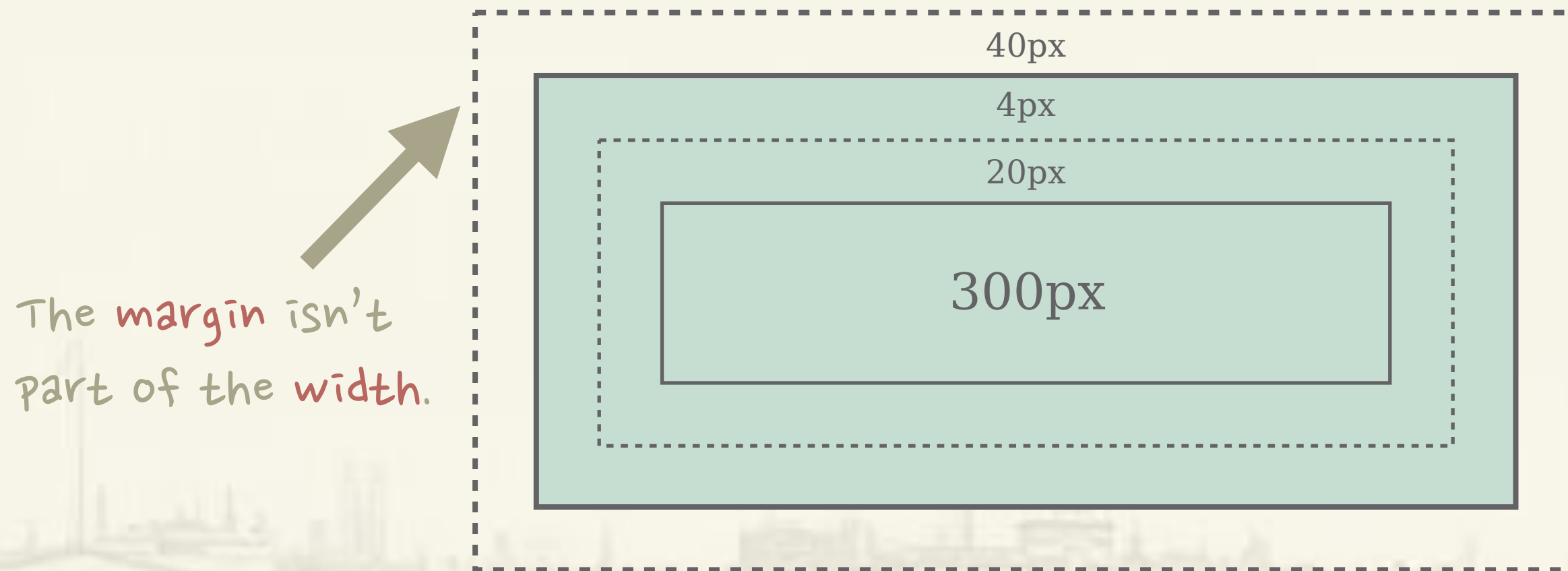
```
.box { margin: 20px; }
```



BOX MODEL REFRESHER

Calculating the width of the `.box`:

```
.box { margin: 20px; }
```

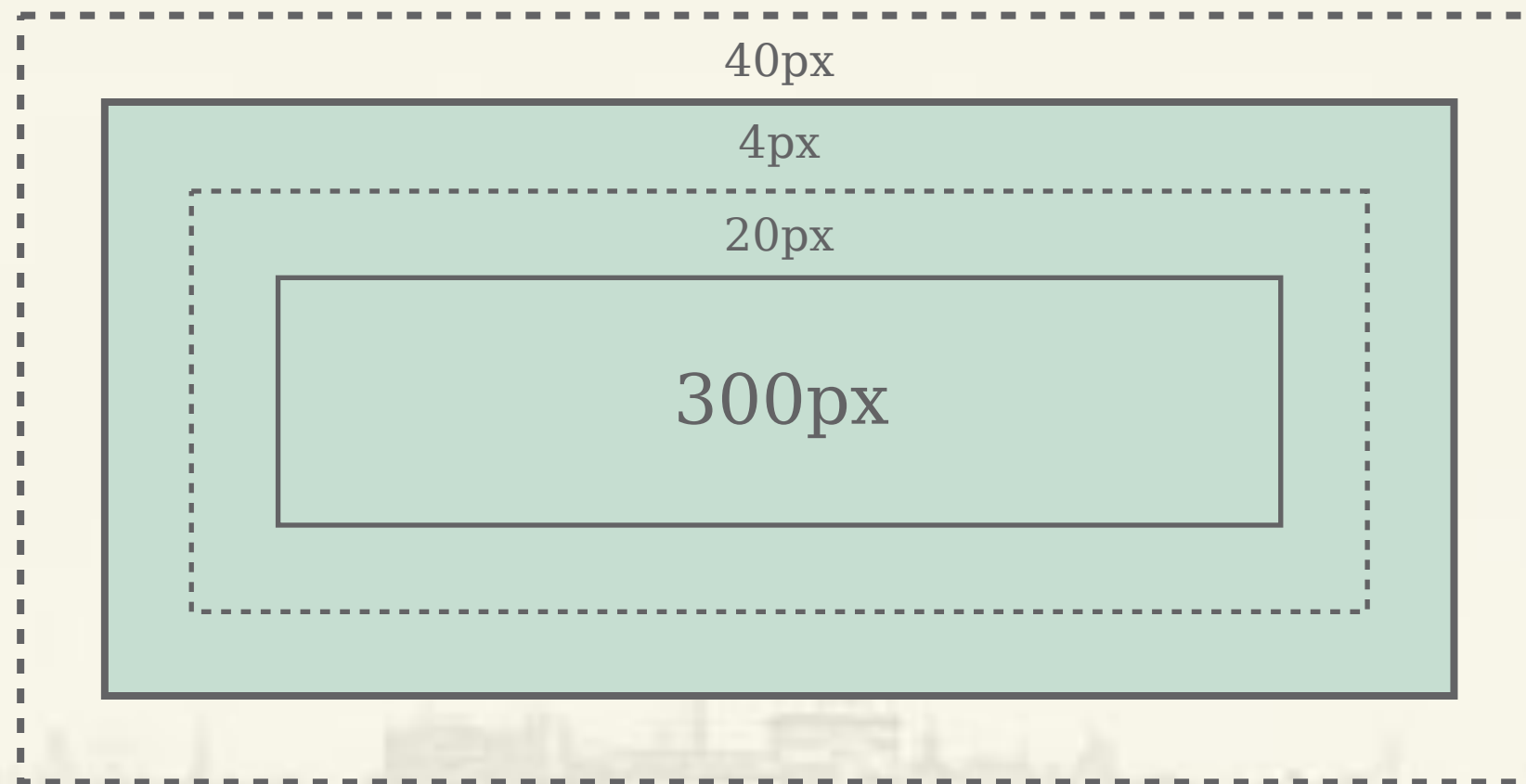


The `margin` isn't part of the `width`.

BOX MODEL REFRESHER

Calculating the width of the `.box`:

$$300 + 20 + 4 = 324\text{px}$$



BOX SIZING

The **box-sizing** property is used to change the default CSS box model, which is used to calculate widths and heights of given elements.



BOX SIZING

There are three different values for **box-sizing**:

- ◉ content-box
- ◉ padding-box
- ◉ border-box



CONTENT-BOX

This is the **default value**. The width and height are measured by including *only* the content, but *not* the border, margin, or padding.



PADDING-BOX

The width and height include the **padding**, but *do not* include the border *or* margin.



PADDING-BOX

Calculating the width of the `.box`:

```
.box {  
  box-sizing: padding-box;  
  border: 2px solid black;  
  margin: 20px;  
  padding: 10px;  
  width: 300px;  
}
```



PADDING-BOX

Calculating the width of the **.box**:

```
.box {  
  box-sizing: padding-box;  
  border: 2px solid black;  
  margin: 20px;  
  padding: 10px;  
  width: 300px;  
}
```



The **padding** has been included in the **width** (content) area, so they are treated as one region.

PADDING-BOX

Calculating the width of the `.box`:

```
.box {  
  box-sizing: padding-box;  
  border: 2px solid black;  
  margin: 20px;  
  padding: 10px;  
  width: 300px;  
}
```



304px

BORDER-BOX

The width and height include the **padding** and **border**, but *not* the margin.



BORDER-BOX

Calculating the width of the `.box`:

```
.box {  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
  border: 2px solid black;  
  margin: 20px;  
  padding: 10px;  
  width: 300px;  
}
```



BORDER-BOX

Calculating the width of the **.box**:

```
.box {  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
  border: 2px solid black;  
  margin: 20px;  
  padding: 10px;  
  width: 300px;  
}
```



The **padding** and **border** has been included in the **width** (content) area, so they are treated as one region.

BORDER-BOX

Calculating the width of the `.box`:

```
.box {  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
  border: 2px solid black;  
  margin: 20px;  
  padding: 10px;  
  width: 300px;  
}
```



300px



• FRONT-END FORMATIONS •



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- ◉ Border Radius
- ◉ Box Shadow
- ◉ Text Shadow
- ◉ **Box Sizing**
- ◉ Multiple Backgrounds
- ◉ Color
- ◉ Opacity
- ◉ Gradients



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- ◉ Border Radius
- ◉ Box Shadow
- ◉ Text Shadow
- ◉ Box Sizing
- ◉ Multiple Backgrounds
- ◉ Color
- ◉ Opacity
- ◉ Gradients



MULTIPLE BACKGROUNDS

CSS3 allows you to apply **multiple backgrounds** to an element. They are stacked in the order in which you specify them.



MULTIPLE BACKGROUNDS

First, specify your **background-images** in a comma-delimited list:

```
.element {  
  background-image: url(bg1.png), url(bg2.png);  
  
}
```



MULTIPLE BACKGROUNDS

Then specify the **background-position** for each, in order:

```
.element {  
  background-image: url(bg1.png), url(bg2.png);  
  background-position: top left, center right;  
  
}
```



MULTIPLE BACKGROUNDS

Finally, specify the **background-repeat** for each:

```
.element {  
  background-image: url(bg1.png), url(bg2.png);  
  background-position: top left, center right;  
  background-repeat: no-repeat, no-repeat;  
}
```



MULTIPLE BACKGROUNDS



4.5 MULTIPLE BACKGROUNDS

MULTIPLE BACKGROUNDS

The first *background-image* we specified.



The second *background-image* we specified.



MULTIPLE BACKGROUNDS

You can also use the shorthand **background**:

```
.element {  
  background:  
    url(bg1.png) top left no-repeat,  
  
}
```



MULTIPLE BACKGROUNDS

You can also use the shorthand **background**:

```
.element {  
  background:  
    url(bg1.png) top left no-repeat,  
    url(bg2.png) center right no-repeat;  
}
```



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- ◉ Border Radius
- ◉ Box Shadow
- ◉ Text Shadow
- ◉ Box Sizing
- ◉ Multiple Backgrounds
- ◉ Color
- ◉ Opacity
- ◉ Gradients



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- ◉ Border Radius
- ◉ Box Shadow
- ◉ Text Shadow
- ◉ Box Sizing
- ◉ Multiple Backgrounds
- ◉ **Color**
- ◉ Opacity
- ◉ Gradients



COLOR

CSS3 provides multiple ways to work with color:

- RGBa
- HSLa



RGBA

RGB represents the three additive primary colors, red, green, and blue. In CSS3, we can also pass the alpha value (the “a” in **RGBA**), which represents the opacity of a color.



RGBA

Example usage of **rgba**:

```
.element {  
  color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.75);  
}
```

RGBA

Example usage of **rgba**:

```
.element {  
  color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.75);  
}
```

Here we're specifying a 75%
opaque black **color** value.

RGBA

Example usage of **rgba**:

```
.element {  
  color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.75);  
}
```

Here we're specifying "0 0 0" as the **RGB** value, which is black.

RGBA

Example usage of **rgba**:

```
.element {  
  color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.75);  
}
```

Here we're specifying a "**0.75**"
alpha value, which is 75% opaque.

HSLa

CSS3 also adds **HSLa** (Hue, Saturation, Lightness). In addition to providing the hue, saturation, and lightness values, you can specify the alpha value for the opacity of the color.



HSLa

Example usage of **hsla**:

```
.element {  
  color: hsla(240, 100%, 50%, 0.75);  
}
```

HSLa

Example usage of **hsla**:

```
.element {  
  color: hsla(240, 100%, 50%, 0.75);  
}
```



The **hue** value.

HSLa

Example usage of **hsla**:

```
.element {  
  color: hsla(240, 100%, 50%, 0.75);  
}
```



The **saturation** value.

HSLa

Example usage of **hsla**:

```
.element {  
  color: hsla(240, 100%, 50%, 0.75);  
}
```



The **lightness** value.

HSLa

Example usage of **hsla**:

```
.element {  
  color: hsla(240, 100%, 50%, 0.75);  
}
```



The **alpha** value.

HSLa + RGBa

HSLa is more intuitive than **RGBa**, and it's much easier to make color adjustments on the fly.



HSLa + RGBa

HSLa is more intuitive than **RGBa**, and it's much easier to make color adjustments on the fly.

However, use whichever color utility you prefer.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- ◉ Border Radius
- ◉ Box Shadow
- ◉ Text Shadow
- ◉ Box Sizing
- ◉ Multiple Backgrounds
- ◉ **Color**
- ◉ Opacity
- ◉ Gradients



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- ◉ Border Radius
- ◉ Box Shadow
- ◉ Text Shadow
- ◉ Box Sizing
- ◉ Multiple Backgrounds
- ◉ Color
- ◉ **Opacity**
- ◉ Gradients



OPACITY

CSS3 allows you to specify the **opacity** of an element using the **opacity** property.



OPACITY

Example usage of the **opacity** property:

```
.element {  
  opacity: 0.45;  
}
```



OPACITY

Example usage of the **opacity** property:

```
.element {  
  opacity: 0.45;  
}
```

Here we're specifying a "**0.45**"
opacity value, which is 45% opaque.



OPACITY

Example output of the **opacity** property:



OPACITY

Example output of the **opacity** property:



OPACITY

Opacity on an element affects all elements that are nested inside.



OPACITY

Example of the **opacity** property with nested elements:

```
<div class="element">  
  <h2>Hello.</h2>  
</div>
```

```
.element {  
  background: url(bg.jpg) center no-repeat;  
  opacity: 0.45;  
}
```



OPACITY

Example output of the **opacity** property with nested elements:



OPACITY

Example output of the **opacity** property with nested elements:



OPACITY

Example output of the `opacity` property with nested elements:

The `0.45 opacity` on the element affects the text as well as the image.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- ◉ Border Radius
- ◉ Box Shadow
- ◉ Text Shadow
- ◉ Box Sizing
- ◉ Multiple Backgrounds
- ◉ Color
- ◉ **Opacity**
- ◉ Gradients



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- ◉ Border Radius
- ◉ Box Shadow
- ◉ Text Shadow
- ◉ Box Sizing
- ◉ Multiple Backgrounds
- ◉ Color
- ◉ Opacity
- ◉ Gradients



GRADIENTS

CSS3 provides the ability to create **gradients**, smooth transitions between two or more colors.



GRADIENTS

There are two types of gradients that browsers support:

- ◉ Linear gradients
- ◉ Radial gradients



LINEAR GRADIENT

To create a **linear gradient**, we need to specify the starting point, the ending point, and optional stop-color points.



LINEAR GRADIENT

Example usage of a **linear-gradient**:

```
.element {  
  background: linear-gradient(to bottom, red, yellow);  
}
```



LINEAR GRADIENT

Example usage of a **linear-gradient**:

```
.element {  
  background: linear-gradient(to bottom, red, yellow);  
}
```



LINEAR GRADIENT

Example usage of a **linear-gradient**:

```
linear-gradient(<angle> to <side-or-corner>, <color-stop>s)
```



LINEAR GRADIENT

Example usage of a **linear-gradient**:

```
linear-gradient(<angle> to <side-or-corner>, <color-stop>s)
```



?

We can specify the direction through an **angle** or a **keyword**.



LINEAR GRADIENT

Example usage of a **linear-gradient**:

```
linear-gradient(<angle> to <side-or-corner>, <color-stop>s)
```



The **angle** is generally
a degree (e.g. 45deg).

?



LINEAR GRADIENT

Example usage of a **linear-gradient**:

```
linear-gradient(<angle> to <side-or-corner>, <color-stop>s)
```



The **side-or-corner** consists of two keywords:

Horizontal: left or right

Vertical: top or bottom

?



LINEAR GRADIENT

Example usage of a **linear-gradient**:

```
linear-gradient(<angle> to <side-or-corner>, <color-stop>s)
```



The **color-stops** consists of a color and an optional **stop position**, which can be either a percentage or length.



LINEAR GRADIENT

Example usage of a **linear-gradient**:

```
.element {  
  background: linear-gradient(to bottom, red, yellow);  
}
```



LINEAR GRADIENT

Example usage of a **linear-gradient**:

```
.element {  
  background: linear-gradient(to bottom, red, yellow);  
}
```



No angle is specified.



LINEAR GRADIENT

Example usage of a **linear-gradient**:

```
.element {  
  background: linear-gradient(to bottom, red, yellow);  
}
```



The **side-or-corner** is **bottom**, which makes the gradient go from the top to the bottom.

LINEAR GRADIENT

Example usage of a linear-gradient:

KEYWORDS

```
.element {  
  background: linear-gradient(to top, red, yellow);  
}
```

to top → 0deg

to bottom → 180deg

to right → 270deg

to left → 90deg



LINEAR GRADIENT

Example usage of a **linear-gradient**:

```
.element {  
  background: linear-gradient(to bottom, red, yellow);  
}
```

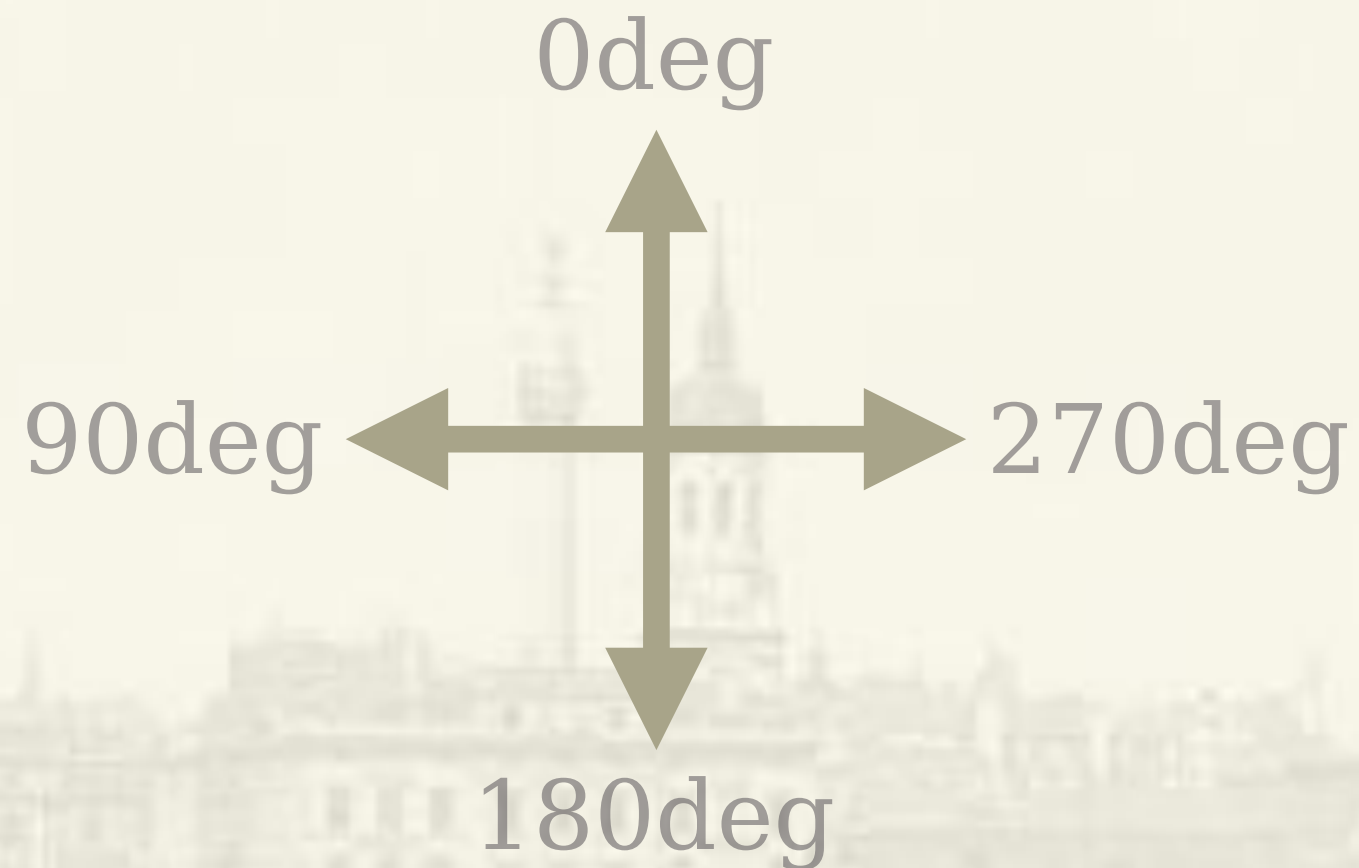


This is translated into **180deg**.

LINEAR GRADIENT

Example usage of a **linear-gradient**:

```
.element {  
  background: linear-gradient(to bottom, red, yellow);  
}
```



LINEAR GRADIENT

Example usage of a **linear-gradient**:

```
.element {  
  background: linear-gradient(to bottom, red, yellow);  
}
```



The top of the gradient starts at **red**.

LINEAR GRADIENT

Example usage of a **linear-gradient**:

```
.element {  
  background: linear-gradient(to bottom, red, yellow);  
}
```



The gradient ends at **yellow** at the bottom.

RADIAL GRADIENT

A radial gradient, unlike a linear gradient, creates a gradient that extends from an origin, the center of the element, extending outward in a circular or elliptical shape.



RADIAL GRADIENT

A **radial-gradient** consists of:

- The center
- The ending shape contour and position
- Color stops



RADIAL GRADIENT

Example usage of a **radial-gradient** in its simplest form:

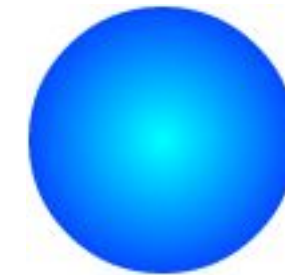
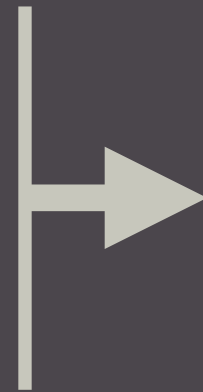
```
.element {  
  background:  
    radial-gradient(aqua, blue);  
}
```



RADIAL GRADIENT

Example usage of a **radial-gradient** in its simplest form:

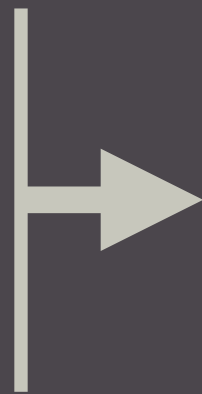
```
.element {  
  background:  
    radial-gradient(aqua, blue);  
}
```



RADIAL GRADIENT

Example usage of a **radial-gradient** in its simplest form:

```
.element {  
  background:  
    radial-gradient(aqua, blue);  
}
```



This creates a two-color
elliptical **gradient** that radiates
from the **center** by default.

RADIAL GRADIENT

Example usage of a **radial-gradient**:

```
radial-gradient(<shape> <size> at <position>, <color-stop>s)
```



RADIAL GRADIENT

Example usage of a **radial-gradient**:

```
radial-gradient(<shape> <size> at <position>, <color-stop>s)
```



Specify the **shape** or **size** of the gradient.

?



RADIAL GRADIENT

Example usage of a **radial-gradient**:

```
radial-gradient(<shape> <size> at <position>, <color-stop>s)
```



?

The shape of the gradient;
circle or **ellipse**. The
default is **ellipse**.



RADIAL GRADIENT

Example usage of a **radial-gradient**:

```
radial-gradient(<shape> <size> at <position>, <color-stop>s)
```



?

The size of the gradient,
which consist of keywords.

RADIAL GRADIENT

Example usage of a radial-gradient:

```
radial-gradient(<shape> <size> <color1> <color2> <stop>*)
```

KEYWORDS

closest-side

closest-corner

farthest-side

farthest-corner

The size of the gradient,
which consists of keywords.



RADIAL GRADIENT

Example usage of a radial-gradient:

```
radial-gradient(<shape> <size> <color1> <color2> <stop>...)
```

KEYWORDS

closest-side

closest-corner

farthest-side

farthest-corner

The size of the gradient,
which consists of keywords.

The default value.



RADIAL GRADIENT

Example usage of a **radial-gradient**:

```
radial-gradient(<shape> <size> at <position>, <color-stop>s)
```



?

The size can also be a
length or **percentage**.

RADIAL GRADIENT

Example usage of a **radial-gradient**:

```
radial-gradient(<shape> <size> at <position>, <color-stop>s)
```



Same as **background-position**. Default is **center**.

?

RADIAL GRADIENT

Example usage of a **radial-gradient**:

```
radial-gradient(<shape> <size> at <position>, <color-stop>s)
```



The **color-stops** consists of a color and an optional stop position, which can be either a percentage or length.

RADIAL GRADIENT

Example usage of a **radial-gradient**:

```
.element {  
  background: radial-gradient(circle at top left, aqua, blue);  
}
```



RADIAL GRADIENT

Example usage of a **radial-gradient**:

```
.element {  
  background: radial-gradient(circle at top left, aqua, blue);  
}
```



The **shape** of the gradient is **circle**, rather than **ellipse**.



RADIAL GRADIENT

Example usage of a **radial-gradient**:

```
.element {  
  background: radial-gradient(circle at top left, aqua, blue);  
}
```



The **position** of the gradient is **top left**.

RADIAL GRADIENT

Example usage of a **radial-gradient**:

```
.element {  
  background: radial-gradient(circle at top left, aqua, blue);  
}
```



The first **color-stop**
is **aqua**.

RADIAL GRADIENT

Example usage of a **radial-gradient**:

```
.element {  
  background: radial-gradient(circle at top left, aqua, blue);  
}
```



The last **color-stop**
is **blue**.

RADIAL GRADIENT

Example output of the **radial-gradient**:





• FRONT-END FORMATIONS •

